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* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

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present
NEWS 4 DEC 08 INPADOC: Legal Status data reloaded
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NEWS 8 OCT 28 BIOSIS file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded and enhanced
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NEWS 10 DEC 08 CABA reloaded with left truncation
NEWS 11 DEC 08 IMS file names changed
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in REGISTRY
NEWS 13 DEC 09 STN Entry Date available for display in REGISTRY and CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 14 DEC 17 DGENE: Two new display fields added
NEWS 15 DEC 18 BIOTECHNO no longer updated
NEWS 16 DEC 19 CROPU no longer updated; subscriber discount no longer
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NEWS 17 DEC 22 Additional INPI reactions and pre-1907 documents added to CAS
databases
NEWS 18 DEC 22 IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new data and search fields
NEWS 19 DEC 22 ABI-INFORM now available on STN
NEWS 20 JAN 27 Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated
and searchable
NEWS 21 JAN 27 A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in
CA/CAPLUS

NEWS EXPRESS DECEMBER 28 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 2003
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 30 JAN 2004 HIGHEST RN 644468-14-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 30 JAN 2004 HIGHEST RN 644468-14-4

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2003

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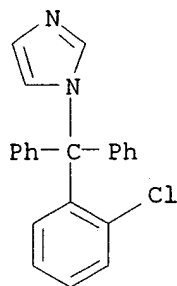
Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> s clotrimazole/cn
L1 1 CLOTRIMAZOLE/CN

=> d l1

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 23593-75-1 REGISTRY
CN 1H-Imidazole, 1-[(2-chlorophenyl)diphenylmethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Imidazole, 1-(o-chloro-.alpha.,.alpha.-diphenylbenzyl)- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1-(o-Chlorophenyldiphenylmethyl)imidazole
CN 1-(o-Chlorotrityl)imidazole
CN 1-[(2-Chlorophenyl)diphenylmethyl]-1H-imidazole
CN BAY 5097
CN BAY 5907
CN BAY-B 5097
CN Canesten
CN Canifug
CN **Clotrimazole**
CN Desamix F
CN Diphenyl (2-chlorophenyl) (1-imidazolyl)methane
CN Empecid
CN Femcare
CN Gyne-Lotrimin
CN Lotrimin
CN Lotrimin AF Cream
CN Lotrimin AF Solution
CN Lotrimin Jock-Itch Cream
CN Lotrimin Jock-Itch Lotion
CN Monobaycuten
CN Mycelex
CN Mycelex 7

CN Mycelex G
 CN Mycelex OTC
 CN Mycelex Troche
 CN Mycofug
 CN Mycosporin
 CN NSC 257473
 CN Pedisafe
 CN Rimazole
 CN Tibatin
 CN Trimysten
 CN Veltrim
 DR 117829-71-7
 MF C22 H17 Cl N2
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*,
 BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT,
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 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, WHO
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PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1512 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 24 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 1515 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	7.04	7.25

=> file uspatfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	7.04	7.25

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:47:14 ON 02 FEB 2004

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 29 Jan 2004 (20040129/PD)

FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Jan 2004 (20040129/ED)

HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6684403

HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2004019947

CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 29 Jan 2004 (20040129/UPCA)

ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 29 Jan 2004 (20040129/PD)

REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Dec 2003

USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Dec 2003

>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the <<<
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or <<<
>>> applications. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US <<<
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in <<<
>>> USPATFULL. A USPATFULL record contains not only the original <<<
>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent <<<
>>> publications. The publication number, patent kind code, and <<<
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention <<<
>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL <<<
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>> /PK, etc. <<<

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>>> <<<
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> s benzoin and clotrimazole and ethanol

10898 BENZOIN

1796 CLOTRIMAZOLE

262575 ETHANOL

L2 35 BENZOIN AND CLOTRIMAZOLE AND ETHANOL

=> s 12 and pd<2000
2608841 PD<2000
(PD<200000000)
L3 11 L2 AND PD<2000

=> d 13 1-11 bib, ab, kwic

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:110362 USPATFULL
TI Agents acting against hyperreactive and hypoactive, deficient skin
conditions and manifest dermatitides
IN Lanzendorfer, Ghita, Hamburg, Germany, Federal Republic of
Stab, Franz, Echem, Germany, Federal Republic of
Untiedt, Sven, Hamburg, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Beiersdorf AG, Hamburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 5952373 19990914 <--
WO 9618381 19960620 <--
AI US 1997-849523 19970908 (8)
WO 1995-EP4907 19951212
19970908 PCT 371 date
19970908 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI DE 1994-4444238 19941213
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Weddington, Kevin E.
LREP Sprung Kramer Schaefer & Briscoe
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1583
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to the use of

a) a compound or several compounds from the group consisting of
flavonoids

b) of the antioxidants or

c) of the endogenous energy metabolism metabolites or

d) of the endogenous enzymatic antioxidant systems and synthetic
derivatives thereof (mimics) or

e) of the antimicrobial action systems or

f) of the antiviral action systems or

g) active compounds of the known, conventional treatment forms

in each case for the treatment or prophylactic treatment of
hyperreactive skin predisposed to dermatitis or deficient, hypoactive
skin or dermatoses.

PI US 5952373 19990914 <--
WO 9618381 19960620 <--

SUMM . . . delta-tocopherols and tocopheryl glycosides), vitamin A and
derivatives (retinol, vitamin A palmitate and vitamin A acid) and
coniferyl benzoate of **benzoin** resin, aqueous or alcoholic
tobacco, tea and/or coffee extracts, teeine, caffeine, chlorogenic acid,
nicotine, nicotinic acid, quercitin, myricitin, ginkgo biloba. . .
SUMM . . . hamamelis extract, salicylic acid, azelaic acid and derivatives
thereof, sulfonamides and antimycotics, such as, for example, imidazole

derivatives (for example **clotrimazole**, econazole, oxiconazole, miconazole, ketoconazole and isoconazole), griseofulvin, terbinafin, nystatin, amphotericin and/or undecylenic acid.

SUMM alcohols, diols or polyols of low C number, and ethers thereof, preferably **ethanol**, isopropanol, propylene glycol, glycerol, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monoethyl or monobutyl ether, propylene glycol monomethyl, monoethyl or monobutylether, diethylene glycol. . .

SUMM Gels according to the invention usually comprise alcohols of low C number, for example **ethanol**, isopropanol, 1,2-propanediol, glycerol and water, or an abovementioned oil, in the presence of a thickener, which is preferably silicon dioxide. . .

SUMM Suitable carriers are, for example, milk sugar (lactose), gelatin, maize starch, stearic acid, **ethanol**, propylene glycol, ethers of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol and water.

DETD . . . propylene oxide ("Witconol APM", Witco)

C.sub.12 -C.sub.15 -Alcohol benzoate 15.20

("Finsolv TN", Witco)

Glycerol monococoate, polyoxyethylated 10.00

with 7 mol of ethylene oxide ("Cetiol HE" Henkel KGaA)

Ethanol 6.50

2-Octyldodecanol 12.00

Perfume, correctants, additives, as desired

stabilizers

Combination A + D

Water, completely desalinated to 100.00

DETD . . . 7.60

Witco)

Myristyl alcohol, polyoxypropylated with 30.40

3 mol of propylene oxide ("Witconol APM", Witco)

Caprylic/capric acid triglyceride 19.50

("Miglyol neutral oil", Dynamit-Nobel) 15.00

"Bentone-38", Kronos-Titan

Propylene carbonate 2.00

Ethanol 2.30

Perfume, correctants, additives, as desired

stabilizers

Combination C + D + F

Water, completely desalinated to 100.00

DETD . . . % by weight

2-Phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid 2.70

("Eusolex 232", Merck)

Allantoin 2.0 g

Sorbitol, liquid ("Karion F", Merck) 22.0

"Carbopol 934", B.F. Goodrich 15.0

Tris(hydroxymethyl)amimomethane
2.70
Propylene glycol 10.0
Ethanol 3.0
Combination B
Perfume, correctants, additives,
as desired
stabilizers
Water, completely desalinated
to 100.0

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:109980 USPATFULL
TI Ascorbyl-phosphoryl-cholesterol
IN Ptchelintsev, Dmitri S., Mahwah, NJ, United States
PA Avon Products, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5951990 19990914 <--
AI US 1997-853271 19970509 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-440765, filed on 15 May 1995,
now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LREP Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle, L.L.P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 39
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 876
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This disclosure relates to a derivative of L-ascorbic acid which is
stable, easily incorporated into cosmetically acceptable vehicles and
enzymatically bioreversible in the skin to free ascorbic acid and a safe
alkanol component. The L-ascorbic acid derivative includes cholesterol.
The L-ascorbic acid derivative is a compound selected from the group
consisting of 3'-(L-ascorbyl-2-o-phosphoryl)-cholesterol, isomers
thereof and salts thereof.
PI US 5951990 19990914 <--
DETD Other suitable preservatives, besides Distoma EDTA and methylparaben set
forth above, include alkanols, especially **ethanol** and benzyl
alcohol, parabens, sorbates, urea derivatives and isothiazolinones.
DETD . . . procaine hydrochloride, vitamin U or methyl-sulfonium salts of
methionine and pyrroloquinoline quinone, or effective amounts of
antifungal agents such as **clotrimazole**, ketoconazole,
miconazole, naftifine, tolinaftate, amphotericin B, nystatin,
5-fluorocytosine, griseofulvin, haloprogin, of which tolinaftate,
haloprogin and miconazole are most preferred. In. . .
DETD . . . zinc, calcium, magnesium, iron and/or copper ions, such as
ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetic acid (ethylenedioxy)-diethylene-dinitrilo-
tetra-acetic acid, salicylaloxime, quinolinol, diaminocyclohexane-tetra-
acetic acid, diethylene-triaminopenta-acetic acid, dimethylglyoxime,
benzoin oxime, triethylenetetramine, desferrioxamine or mixtures
thereof.
DETD Solvent systems that are suitable include THF/methanol, THF/
ethanol, THF/isopropanol, dioxane/methanol, dioxane/
ethanol, dioxane/isopropanol, ether/methanol, ether/
ethanol, ether/isopropanol, ethyl acetate/methanol, ethyl
acetate/**ethanol**, ethyl acetate/isopropanol, methylene
chloride/**ethanol**, methylene chloride/methanol, methylene
chloride/isopropanol, DME/methanol, DME/**ethanol** and
DME/isopropanol.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 1999:88808 USPATFULL
 TI Oxa diacids and related compounds for treating skin conditions
 IN Ptchelintsev, Dmitri, Mahwah, NJ, United States
 Scancarella, Neil, Wyckoff, NJ, United States
 Kalafsky, Robert, Ogdensburg, NJ, United States
 PA Avon Products, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5932229 19990803 <--
 AI US 1997-850333 19970502 (8)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-636540, filed on 25 Apr 1996,
 now patented, Pat. No. US 5834513
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsna
 LREP Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle, L.L.P.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 32
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN No Drawings
 LN.CNT 915
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB Described are the use of compounds of Formula (I), depicted below, as
 active principals for treating skin conditions; compositions containing
 these compounds; and methods of treating skin conditions using these
 compounds and compositions. ##STR1## wherein R.sub.4 is (CR.sub.5
 R.sub.6 --CR.sub.7 R.sub.8 --X.sub.1).sub.n --CR.sub.9 R.sub.10
 --C(.dbd.X.sub.2)X.sub.3 R.sub.11, n is an integer from 1 to 18;
 R.sub.1, R.sub.2, R.sub.3, R.sub.5, R.sub.6, R.sub.7, R.sub.8, R.sub.9,
 R.sub.10 and R.sub.11, are independently, hydrogen or non-hydrogen
 substituents; and X, X.sub.1, X.sub.2, X.sub.3, Y and Z are
 independently, O, NH, or S.
 PI US 5932229 19990803 <--
 SUMM The preservatives suitable for use with the present compositions include
 alkanols, especially **ethanol** and benzyl alcohol, parabens,
 sorbates, urea derivatives, and isothiazolinones.
 SUMM (ii) antifungal agents including, for example, **clotrimazole**,
 ketoconazole, miconazole, naftifine, tolnaftate, amphotericin B,
 nystatin, 5-fluorocytosine, griseofulvin, haloprogin, of which
 tolnaftate, haloprogin and miconazole are most preferred;
 SUMM . . . zinc, calcium, magnesium, iron and/or copper ions, such as
 ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetic acid, (ethylenedioxy)-diethylene-dinitrilo-
 tetra-acetic acid, salicylaldoxime, quinolinol, diaminocyclohexane-tetra-
 acetic acid, diethylene-triamino-penta-acetic acid, dimethylglyoxime,
benzoin oxime, triethylenetetramine, desferrioxamine or mixtures
 thereof.

 L3 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 1999:78342 USPATFULL
 TI Uses for ascorbyl-phosphoryl-cholesterol in topical compositions
 IN Ptchelintsev, Dmitri, Mahwah, NJ, United States
 PA Avon Products, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5922335 19990713 <--
 AI US 1998-126191 19980730 (9)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-853271, filed on 9 May 1997
 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-440765, filed on 15
 May 1995, now abandoned
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
 LREP Ohlandt, Greeley Ruggiero & Perle, L.L.P.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 17
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 937

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel uses of 3'-(L-ascorbyl-2-o-phosphoryl)-cholesterol, 3'-(L-ascorbyl-3-o-phosphoryl)-cholesterol, structural or functional isomers thereof and salts thereof (referred to collectively as "APC compounds") are disclosed. Such novel uses include a method of reducing epidermal synthesis of abnormal elastin, especially epidermal synthesis of abnormal elastin that results from exposure to UV radiation. Also disclosed is a novel method of stimulating keratinocyte formation of triglycerides. In addition, a novel method of achieving antioxidant activity, both in the skin and also in topical compositions, is disclosed.

PI US 5922335 19990713 <--

DETD Other suitable preservatives, besides disodium EDTA, EDTA salts and methylparaben set forth above, include EDTA fatty acid conjugates, alkanols, especially **ethanol**, isopropyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol, parabens, sorbates, urea derivatives and isothiazolinone.

DETD . . . procaine hydrochloride, vitamin U or methyl-sulfonium salts of methionine and pyrroloquinoline quinone, or effective amounts of antifungal agents such as **clotrimazole**, ketoconazole, miconazole, naftifine, tolnaftate, amphotericin B, nystatin, 5-fluorocytosine, griseofulvin, haloprogin, of which tolnaftate, haloprogin and miconazole are most preferred. In. . .

DETD . . . zinc, calcium, magnesium, iron and/or copper ions, such as ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetic acid (ethylenedioxy)-diethylene-dinitrilo-tetra-acetic acid, salicylaldehyde oxime, quinolinol, diaminocyclohexane-tetra-acetic acid, diethylene-triaminopenta-acetic acid, dimethylglyoxime, **benzoin** oxime, triethylenetetramine, desferrioxamine or mixtures thereof.

DETD 0.05 wt % **ethanol**

DETD 0.05 wt % **ethanol**

DETD 0.05 wt % **ethanol**

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1998:156931 USPATFULL

TI Personal treatment compositions and/or cosmetic compositions containing enduring perfume

IN Trinh, Toan, Maineville, OH, United States
Bacon, Dennis Ray, Milford, OH, United States
Chung, Alex Haejoon, West Chester, OH, United States
Trandai, Angie, West Chester, OH, United States

PA The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5849310 19981215 <--

AI US 1996-606882 19960226 (8)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-326457, filed on 20 Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5540853

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsna

LREP Aylor, Robert B.

CLMN Number of Claims: 21

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 3862

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Personal treatment compositions including cleansing and/or cosmetic compositions are disclosed, the cleansing compositions, for example, comprising from about 0.001% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 6%, enduring perfume comprising at least about 70% of enduring perfume ingredients; from about 0.01% to about 95% surfactant system; and the balance carrier. The enduring perfume provides a lasting

olfactory sensation thus minimizing the need to use large amounts.
Preferred compositions are liquid and comprise water as a carrier.

PI US 5849310 19981215 <--

SUMM . . . disperse the particular copolymer being used, with water, the C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alcohols, and mixtures thereof being preferred; and water, methanol, **ethanol**, isopropanol, propylene carbonate, and mixtures thereof being more preferred. The carriers can also contain a wide variety of additional materials. . . mixtures thereof. When the hair care composition is a hair spray, tonic, gel, or mousse the preferred solvents include water, **ethanol**, volatile silicone derivatives, and mixtures thereof. The solvents used in such mixtures can be miscible or immiscible with each other.. . .

SUMM . . . of a mousse. Other suitable topical carriers include anhydrous liquid solvents such as oils, alcohols, and silicones (e.g., mineral oil, **ethanol**, isopropanol, dimethicone, cyclomethicone, and the like); aqueous-based single phase liquid solvents (e.g., hydro-alcoholic solvent systems); and thickened versions of these. . . .

SUMM . . . oil-in-water emulsions. When the carrier is a hydro-alcoholic system, the carrier can comprise from about 1% to about 99% of **ethanol**, isopropanol, or mixtures thereof, and from about 1% to about 99% of water. More preferred is a carrier comprising from about 5% to about 60% of **ethanol**, isopropanol, or mixtures thereof, and from about 40% to about 95% of water. Especially preferred is a carrier comprising from about 20% to about 50% of **ethanol**, isopropanol, or mixtures thereof, and from about 50% to about 80% of water. When the carrier is an oil-in-water emulsion,. . . carrier can include any of the common excipient ingredients for preparing these emulsions. In fine fragrances, the carrier is typically **ethanol** at levels of from about 50% to about 85%, whereas in colognes, the carrier level is even higher, e.g., from. . . .

SUMM . . . and trans); antibiotics and antimicrobials such as benzoyl peroxide, octopirox, erythromycin, zinc, tetracyclin, triclosan, azelaic acid and its derivatives, phenoxy **ethanol** and phenoxy propanol, ethylacetate, clindamycin and meclocycline; sebastats such as flavinoids; alpha and beta hydroxy acids; and bile salts such. . . .

SUMM . . . sulfate, paromomycin sulfate, streptomycin sulfate, tobramycin sulfate, miconazole hydrochloride, amanfadine hydrochloride, amanfadine sulfate, triclosan, octopirox, parachlorometa xylenol, nystatin, tolnaftate and **clotrimazole**.

DETD . . . brassylate

	332	4.554	8
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	305	5.473	11
Hexyl salicylate	290	5.260	5
Pachouli alcohol	283	4.530	5
Phenyl hexanol	258	3.299	10
Benzoin Claire 50% in DEP	344	2.380	3
Cinnamic alcohol	258	1.950	2
Citral	228	3.120	3
Geranyl nitrile	222	3.139	5
d-Limonene (Orange terpenes)			
DETD . . .	5.260	5	
Lilial (p-t-bucinal)	258	3.858	5
Myristicin	276	3.200	2
Pachouli alcohol	283	4.530	5
Phenyl hexanol	258	3.299	10
Anisic Aldehyde	248	1.779	1
Benzoin Claire 50% in DEP	344	2.380	3

Cinnamic alcohol	258	1.950	2
Citral	228	3.120	3
Decyl aldehyde	209	4.008	1
Ethyl Vanillin	.about.303.	. . .	1
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde			
	305	5.473	10
Anisic Aldehyde	248	1.779	0.5
Linalyl acetate	220	3.500	2
Linalool	198	2.429	2
Methyl anthranilate			
	237	2.024	0.5
Benzoin Claire	50% in DEP		
	344	2.380	4
Ethyl Vanillin	.about.303	1.879	1
Methyl cinnamate	263	2.620	1
Vanillin	285	1.275	3
Total			100

(*). . .

DETD

Compositions				
Ingredients	55	56	57	58
Water	QS 100	QS 100	QS 100	QS 100
Ethanol (SCA 40)				
	79.0	79.0	79.0	90.0
Copolymer.sup.(1)				
	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
Perfume F	0.1	--	--	--
Perfume G	--	0.2	--	--
Perfume.				

DETD These products are prepared by first dissolving the polymer in the **ethanol** with stirring. The water and fragrance are then added with stirring. The resulting hair spray compositions can then be packaged. . .

DETD

Ingredients	59	60	61	62
Water	QS 100	QS 100	QS 100	QS 100
Ethanol	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0
Copolymer of Example 58				
	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0
Perfume E	0.05	--	--	--
Perfume F	--	0.2	--	--

DETD These products are prepared by first dissolving the polymer in the **ethanol** with stirring. The water and fragrance are then added with stirring. The resulting hair spray compositions can then be packaged. . .

DETD

Ingredients	66	67	68
Ethanol	QS 100	QS 100	QS 100
Copolymer of Example 58			
	0.75	1.00	1.25
Perfume G	0.01	--	--
Perfume H	--	0.20	0.30

DETD These products are prepared by dissolving the polymer in the **ethanol** with stirring and then adding the fragrance and any colors.

DETD

Ingredient	Weight %
------------	----------

Water	QS100
Salicylic Acid	2.0
Copolymer from Example 58.sup.1	2.0
Ethanol (SDA 40)	40.0
Perfume F	0.05

DETD

Ingredient	Weight %
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Water, Purified	QS100
Ibuprofen	2.0
Copolymer from Example 58.sup.1	2.0
Ethanol (SDA 40)	20.0
Perfume G	0.03

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1998:154308 USPATFULL

TI Oxa acids and related compounds for treating skin conditions

IN Ptchelintsev, Dmitri, Mahwah, NJ, United States

Scancarella, Neil, Wyckoff, NJ, United States

Kalafsky, Robert, Ogdensburg, NJ, United States

PA Avon Products, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5847003 19981208 <--

AI US 1996-658089 19960604 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Spivack, Phyllis

LREP Ohlandt, Greeley Ruggiero & Perle

CLMN Number of Claims: 24

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 922

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are the use of compounds of Formula (I) depicted below, as active principals for treating skin conditions and compositions containing these compounds, ##STR1## where R.sub.4 is (CR.sub.5 R.sub.6 --CR.sub.7 R.sub.8 --X.sub.1).sub.n --CR.sub.9 R.sub.10 R.sub.11 ; n is an integer from 1 to 18; R.sub.1, R.sub.2, R.sub.3, R.sub.5, R.sub.6, R.sub.7, R.sub.8, R.sub.9, R.sub.10 and R.sub.11 are, independently, hydrogen or substituents selected from alkyls, alkenyls, oxa-alkyls, aralkyls and aryls; and X, X.sub.1, Y and Z are, independently, oxygen.

PI US 5847003 19981208 <--

SUMM If the present compositions need preservation, suitable preservatives include alkanols, especially **ethanol** and benzyl alcohol, parabens, sorbates, diazolidinyl urea, and isothiazolinones.

SUMM (ii) effective amounts of antifungal agents such as **clotrimazole**, ketoconazole, miconazole, naftifine, tolnaftate, amphotericin B, nystatin, 5-fluorocytosine, griseofulvin, haloprogin, of which tolnaftate, haloprogin and miconazole are most preferred;

SUMM . . . zinc, calcium, magnesium, iron and/or copper ions, such as ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetic acid, (ethylenedioxy)-diethylene-dinitrilo-tetra-acetic acid, salicylaldoxime, quinolinol, diaminocyclohexane-tetra-acetic acid, diethylene-triaminopenta-acetic acid, dimethylglyoxime, **benzoin** oxime, triethylenetetramine, desferrioxamine or mixtures thereof.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 1998:138945 USPATFULL
 TI Oxa diacids and related compounds for treating skin conditions
 IN Ptchelintsev, Dmitri, Mahwah, NJ, United States
 Scancarella, Neil, Wyckoff, NJ, United States
 Kalafsky, Robert, Ogdensburg, NJ, United States
 PA Avon Products, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5834513 19981110 <--
 AI US 1996-636540 19960425 (8)
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kight, John; Assistant Examiner: Mach, D. Margaret M.
 LREP Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle
 CLMN Number of Claims: 33
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN No Drawings
 LN.CNT 1037
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB Described are the use of compounds of Formula (I), depicted below, as active principals for treating skin conditions, compositions containing these compounds, and methods of treating skin conditions using these compounds and compositions. ##STR1## wherein, R.sub.4 is (CR.sub.5 R.sub.6 --CR.sub.7 R.sub.8 --X.sub.1).sub.n --CR.sub.9 R.sub.10 --C(.dbd.X.sub.2)X.sub.3 R.sub.11, with n being an integer from 1 to 18; R.sub.1, R.sub.2, R.sub.3, R.sub.5, R.sub.6, R.sub.7, R.sub.8, R.sub.9, R.sub.10 and R.sub.11 are independently, hydrogen or non-hydrogen substituents; and X, X.sub.1, X.sub.2, X.sub.3, Y and Z are independently, O, NH or S.
 PI US 5834513 19981110 <--
 SUMM If the present compositions need preservation, suitable preservatives include alkanols, especially **ethanol** and benzyl alcohol, parabens, sorbates, diazolidinyl urea, and isothiazolinones.
 SUMM (ii) effective amounts of antifungal agents such as **clotrimazole**, ketoconazole, miconazole, naftifine, tolnaftate, amphotericin B, nystatin, 5-fluorocytosine, griseofulvin, haloprogin, of which tolnaftate, haloprogin and miconazole are most preferred;
 SUMM . . . zinc, calcium, magnesium, iron and/or copper ions, such as ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetic acid, (ethylenedioxy)-diethylene-dinitrilo-tetra-acetic acid, salicylaldehyde, quinolinol, diaminocyclohexane-tetra-acetic acid, diethylene-triaminopenta-acetic acid, dimethylglyoxime, **benzoin** oxime, triethylenetetramine, desferrioxamine or mixtures thereof.

 L3 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 1998:88829 USPATFULL
 TI Camptothecin drug combinations and methods with reduced side effects
 IN Ratain, Mark J., Chicago, IL, United States
 Gupta, Elora, Chicago, IL, United States
 PA Arch Development Corporation, Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5786344 19980728 <--
 AI US 1995-423641 19950417 (8)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-271278, filed on 5 Jul 1994, now abandoned
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nazario-Gonzalez, Porfirio
 LREP Arnold, White & Durkee
 CLMN Number of Claims: 30
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,29,30
 DRWN 17 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 4037

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides methods and combination formulations and kits to reduce the toxicity of camptothecin drugs, such as irinotecan (CPT-11). Disclosed are therapeutics and treatment methods employing such drugs in combination with agents that increase conjugative enzyme activity or glucuronosyltransferase activity, and agents that decrease biliary transport protein activity, such as cyclosporine A, the resultant effects of which are to decrease the significant side effects previously associated with treatment using these drugs.

PI US 5786344 19980728 <--

SUMM . . . as DILANTIN INFATABS.TM., DILANTIN-30 PEDIATRIC.TM. and DILANTIN-125.TM. from Parke-Davis; disulfiram (also known as ANTABUSE.TM. available from ayerst); rifampin; clonazepam and **clotrimazole** (Lubet et al., 1992).

SUMM . . . the first camptothecin drug or drugs in combination with Oltipraz, clofibrate, ciprofibrate, fenofibrate, bezafibrate, gemfibrazol, tiadenol, probucol, phenobarbital, DILANTIN.TM., clonazepam, **clotrimazole**, buthionine sulfoximine (BSO), cyclophosphamide, ifosphamide, a retinoic acid, a corticosteroid, an oral contraceptive, rifampin or disulfiram (ANTABUSE.TM.); and will preferably. . .

DETD . . . from Parke-Davis. It is prepared by treating benzaldehyde with a solution of sodium cyanide, 2 moles of benzaldehyde are condensed (**benzoin** condensation) into one mole of **benzoin**, which is oxidized to benzil with nitric acid or cupric sulfate. The benzil is then heated with urea in the. . .

DETD D. **Clotrimazole**

DETD **Clotrimazole** is 1H-Imidazole, 1-[2-chlorophenyl) diphenylmethyl]-also termed LOTRIMIN.TM., available from schering; and MYCELEX.TM., available from Miles. It is prepared from the reaction. .

DETD The carrier can also be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

10. The method of claim 1, wherein said second agent is phenobarbital, dilantin, clonazepam, **clotrimazole**, buthionine sulfoximine, cyclophosphamide, ifosphamide, a retinoic acid, rifampin or disulfiram.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 97:96533 USPATFULL

TI Aerosol foamable fragrance composition

IN Lisboa, Louis Sergio, Cincinnati, OH, United States

Simmons, Mason Stanley, West Chester, OH, United States

PA The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5679324 19971021 <--

AI US 1995-545194 19951017 (8)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-272169, filed on 8 Jul 1994, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bawa, Raj

LREP Lewis, Leonard W., Winter, William J.

CLMN Number of Claims: 7

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 594

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention pertains to a low stinging and low burning aerosol

foamable fragrance composition, translucent in its pre-dispensed state, which upon discharging from an aerosol container, forms a fast breaking foam. Furthermore, said composition may contain additional ingredients to promote skin moisturization and conditioning. The composition contains surfactant, a propellant, a fragrance, a thickener, and a cosmetic vehicle wherein the ratio of the surfactant to propellant is from about 1:1 to about 1:10.

PI US 5679324 19971021 <--
SUMM . . . oil red); essence oils (such as geranium oil, patchouli oil, and petitgrain oil); citrus oils; extracts and resins (such as **benzoin** siam resinoid and opoponax resinoid); "synthetic" oils (such as Bergamot 37 and 430, Geranium 76 and Pomeransol 314); aldehydes and. . .
SUMM . . . said vehicle from the skin after application of the foam. Preferred alcohols are selected from the group consisting of methanol, **ethanol**, propanol, and mixtures thereof. The level of alcohol in said vehicle should be limited to a maximum level so as. . .
SUMM . . . antibiotics, antimicrobials, antibacterials, antifungals, antiprotozoals, and antivirals (e.g., benzoyl peroxide, octopirox, erythromycin, tetracyclin, triclosan, azelaic acid and its derivatives, phenoxy **ethanol** and phenoxy propanol, ethylacetate, clindamycin and meclocycline, triclosan, chlorhexidine, tetracycline, neomycin, miconazole hydrochloride, octopirox, parachlorometaxyleneol, nystatin, tolnaftate, **clotrimazole**, and the like); sebastats such as flavinoids; hydroxy acids; antipruritic drugs including, for example, pharmaceutically-acceptable salts of methdilazine and trimeprazine;. . .
DETD . . . 0.75 1.00
Isobutane 5.60 4.00 4.00 4.00 5.60 5.60
Propane 2.40 1.00 1.00 1.00 2.40 2.40
Disodium EDTA.sup.3
0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10
Ethanol 5.00 3.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Coolant 1.sup.4
0.16 0.16 0.24 0.09 0.30 0.08
Coolant 2.sup.5
0.08 0.08 0.08 0.27 0.06 0.16
Glydant. . .

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 95:45356 USPATFULL
TI Drug release controlling material responsive to changes in temperature
IN Nagase, Yu, Sagamihara, Japan
Aoyagi, Takao, Sagamihara, Japan
Miyata, Fusae, Tokyo, Japan
PA Sagami Chemical Research Center, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5417983 19950523 <--
AI US 1994-338187 19941109 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-111596, filed on 25 Aug 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-18434, filed on 16 Feb 1993, now abandoned
PRAI JP 1992-69750 19920219
JP 1992-137614 19920501
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nagumo, Mark
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1272
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention related to a drug release controlling material responsive to changes in temperature comprising the polyester gel which is obtained by polymerization of a polyfunctional macromonomer represented by the general formula (I): ##STR1## wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, X¹ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, A represents an aliphatic polyester chain, m is 0 or 1, and p, which may be the same or different in each branched chain, represents an integer of from 0 to 6, optionally with a polyethylene glycol derivative which contains polymerizable group(s) at the end(s). The drug release controlling material has an on-off control function of drug release responsive to changes in temperature depending upon the gel transition of the aliphatic polyester gel.

PI US 5417983 19950523 <--

DETD . . . in the presence of conventional photo-polymerization initiator and a sensitizer. Examples of the photopolymerization initiator which can be used include **benzoin**, benzophenone, acetophenone, benzil, p,p'-dimethoxybenzil, camphorquinone, p,p'-dichlorobenzil, camphorquinone, .alpha.-naphthyl, acenaphthene, thioxanthone, 2-chlorothioxanthone, 2-methylthioxanthone and 2,4-diethoxythioxanthone, trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphine oxide. Examples of the sensitizer. . . of the organic solvent can be used include benzene, toluene, xylene, chlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, methyl ethyl ketone, fluorobenzene, methanol, **ethanol**, n-propanol, isopropanol, N,N-dimethylformamide and N,N-dimethylacetamide, but the solvent is not limited thereto. The polymerization reaction proceeds smoothly at a temperature. . .

DETD . . . e.g., ampicillin, cephalosporines, e.g., cefalotin, aminoglycosides, e.g., kanamycin, macrolides, e.g., erythromycin, chloramphenicol, iodine compounds, nitrofurantoin, nystatin, amphotericin, fradiomycin, sulfonamides, pyrrolnitrin, **clotrimazole** and nitrofurazone; antihypertensive agents such as clonidine, .alpha.-methyldopa, reserpine, syrosingopine, rescinnamine, cinnarizine, hydrazine and prazosin; hypotensive diuretic agents such as. . .

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

AN 89:55316 USPATFULL

TI Wound dressing membrane

IN Hare, Pamela H., Georgetown, DE, United States
Jefferies, Steven R., Milford, DE, United States

PA Dentsply Research & Development Corp., Milford, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4846165 19890711 <--

AI US 1986-944476 19861219 (6)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-935455, filed on 26 Nov 1986, now patented, Pat. No. US 4813875 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-636136, filed on 31 Jul 1984, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rosenbaum, C. Fred; Assistant Examiner: Rose, Sharon

LREP Wheeler, David E., Hanson, Jr., Edward J.

CLMN Number of Claims: 18

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1170

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is a method for producing an intra-oral dental bandage membrane and/or therapeutic membrane containing therapeutic agent. Actinic light is used to polymerize the membrane composition material to fix the composition in position locked with rigid dental structure such

as teeth. The polymerizable substance is manipulated and shaped in a fluid state and then set, as shaped very rapidly in situ. Also disclosed is a new treatment membrane that in a preferred form is a non-symmetrical oligomer that is a urethane polyacrylate.

PI US 4846165 19890711 <--

SUMM . . . of a polymer, polyethyl methacrylate and a solvent mixture frequently comprising a plasticizer such as esters of phthalic acid and **ethanol**. The plasticized pseudoelastomer which forms as the polymer solvates has poor elastic properties and develops slowly. The progression to adequately. . .

SUMM . . . and tertiary amines, compounds known to be accelerators for photopolymerization of acrylates upon irradiation by visible light. Materials such as **benzoin** and **benzoin** methyl ether which are known to be photopolymerization initiators utilizing light in the near UV portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. . .

SUMM a. **ethanol** and isopropanol

SUMM c. **clotrimazole**